

# THE BRANDON MAIL

VOL. NO.

BRANDON, MAN., THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1893.

FIVE CENTS



That though some people rare, howl and tear their hair about selling goods at cost and less than cost, you will not find they have bargains greater than ordinary mortals can offer. You will find, though, that the clothing is dear at half the money they claim to have paid for it.

When a long-headed farmer, or a shrewd economical businessman wants a suit or any article of wearing apparel he always goes to an exclusive Mens' Clothing and Furnishing house to buy. In selecting the clothing house, the level-headed man chooses the biggest, where he surely finds the largest stock. Big buying means big selling; close buying and close selling. Might as well go to the Sioux Indian for a good Oyster stew as to expect to get satisfactory Mens' and Boys' Clothing elsewhere than at the Boston Clothing Store in the City of Brandon. The man who dabbles in law, medicine and divinity is not a success, neither can the man who sells millinery, hair pins, coal oil, sugar and dress goods give you as good a suit of clothes or an overcoat, at the same money as an expert clothing dealer.

Bread and butter for the wife and her ten small children depends on our sales of Clothing and Men's Furnishings.

We've got to get there with good values. We glory in excelling in the Clothing business. We have been offered a seat in the Senate; a commission-ship at the World's Fair, Chicago, and the position of collector of accounts by all three of Brandon's great family weeklies. Have declined them all. We are stuck on the clothing business. Look at the attractive goods in our monster window, consider the prices, then come inside and examine the quality—that's what tells.

The window display is immense; 'tis but an inkling of the magnificent stock we carry. Buy clothing at the Boston, the largest, the finest, the best lighted clothing house in Canada. Buy \$15.00 worth of goods, then step upstairs in your new clothes and Irwin, the artist, will make you one dozen photos at our expense.

BEAR IN MIND, \$1.50 worth of splendid photos given with every purchase of \$15.00.

Half the purchase—half the photos. This grand offer open for 30 days only.

MILLER & CO., ROSSER AVE.

## THE BEST INVESTMENT!

We have paid special attention this year in selecting our

### CHRISTMAS GOODS.

Quality and Prices has been our special aim we have therefore purchased from Leading Eastern Houses the Best Assortment

### IRON AND MECHANICAL TOYS

ever shown in Brandon—and we are selling them at PRICES that will allow every one to take advantage of.

### In Our New Store

we are showing great varieties in

Plush, Silver, Oxidized and Celluloid Goods, Dolls, Toys, Games, Puzzles, Sleighs &c.

You are losing a good investment if you don't buy your

### CHRISTMAS GOODS

AT

Van Buskirk's,

NEW BOOKSTORE,

Corner 9th Street and Rosser.

### SALT OATS.

S. G. Fisher has been elected trustee of the Saltcoats school.

Robert Garvin recently shot a fine deer about ten miles north from here.

A child has died from diphtheria at Rokeby Station, where there is an outbreak of that disease.

Mr. Bolton, of Crescent has been so severely frost-bitten that it is feared he will lose all the toes of one of his feet.

The total disbursements of the Saltcoats school district during 1882 exceeded \$1,650, while the assets exceeded all liabilities by \$625.

The death of Wm. Cross, of Graham, has cast a gloom over the whole district. He had been lost on the prairie for four days a short time previously.

Some lively discussion has taken place at the meeting of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Association, held at a recent meeting of the Federal Assembly. Newspaper reports state that the bill provided for a general exemption from taxation, which was understood to mean an exemption from taxation of all property of the railway, including town sites and town lots; a copy of the bill as amended shows that the exemption does not apply to town sites or land grants, a fact which made a difference on last year's assessment roll in the Saltcoats school district of \$22.20.

### Panama Canal Scandal.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Charles De Lesclapart, given to M. Tassinier Franqueville, examining magistrate, a portfolio in which he kept notes concerning the relations of the canal company to the public. The notes are in cipher, but M. De Lesclapart has added a key, with which all have been translated. The consequence is evidence is extremely important. It shows conclusively the connection of many senators and deputies with the illegal operations of the company. Two celebrated writers on economic and international questions and two ex-ministers are said to be among the compromised. These revelations are expected to lead to more arrests.

Although Gen. Saussier has taken all precautions to prevent street demonstrations and the ranks in the Paris garrison are kept full, every effort will be made to avoid anything like a public display of troops. At the reassembling of the Chamber tomorrow, probably fewer troops even than usual will be seen in the streets. The men have received special orders, in case, to take extra pains to avoid street or sidewalk encounters with civilians in order that the anarchists and socialists may have no excuse for tumult and popular demonstrations against the military. Similar instructions have been given to the police. Otherwise, both police and military are under no exceptional orders for tomorrow.

### OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Jan. 9.—The examination among the extra clerks, over the impending dismissals in the various departments, continues. The postoffice department is evidently going to pursue the same course as Hon. Mr. Haggart has done. Four mail clerks and some extra clerks have received notices of their discharge. They were told that, as they did not pass the civil service examination, their services could not be retained, and that an order in council was passed to this effect. Among the discharged clerks was Professor Pope, who works in the city post office. Immediately on receiving his notice, Pope sought his lawyer and made for Sir John Thompson's office. The premier, so Pope says, told him to go back to work and let the law decide. He thinks, the post office inspector, in regard to the matter. Pope returned and resumed work.

### THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The labors of Argentine's sixty dollars a day by shooting the "vicuñas," a bird whose feathers are much prized by the fashionable world.

Many men have died and are buried in the isthmus of Panama, along the line of the proposed canal, than on any equal amount of territory in the world.

Ten miles volcanic area forty miles square in extent in Lower California that is a veritable desert. Every square foot of the territory is planted by a boiling spring or spreading poison.

FARMERS in Mexico always use even of one color in the evening and of another color in the afternoon. They do not know why, but they know that it must be the right thing to do because their forefathers did it.

The German carp sent out to California by the fish commission have driven out all game fish and aquatic birds from the waters they occupy, and now the California sportsmen are beginning to carp at the fish commission.

So many has been the development of the gold-mining industry in the Yukon that the gold-mining industry in the Yukon is now the most important industry in the Yukon. The gold-mining industry in the Yukon is now the most important industry in the Yukon.

### SMILES BY THE PEN.

BERRY CLUB—"My college days were ripe with experience." "Yes," "Yes," "I know. That is why you were plucked." Boston Post.

SUMMERS (at the dinner table)—"Ugh! this pudding isn't fit for a hog to eat." Boarding Mistress (sweetly)—"Then I won't let it eat it, Mr. Summers." Boston Transcript.

YEAH—"What are you going to make out of your boy?" Crinoline.

"A lecturer." "Has he a taste for it?" "Oh, yes; he inherits it from his mother."—Yonkers Statesman.

A LAUGHTER COMPELLING MAN.—Tomson—"Why do people persist in regarding me as a humorist?" Johnson—"I suppose it's because you're a funny man—to look at."—Yankee Blade.

"I was hit on the head and knocked senseless with a brickbat when I was a boy," said Mr. Dalpato. "Dear me," replied Miss Brasher, "and is it absolutely incurable?"—N. Y. Herald.

EXPERIENCE deserves rebuke, and one man got it handsomely. Revamping an old saying, he remarked that if he were so unkindly as to have a stupid son he should certainly make him a parson. A clergyman who heard him replied: "You think differently from your father, then."

### SOMETHING NEW.

A WILL has just been broken in the supreme court of New Hampshire, which is an unprecedented event in the history of the state.

SIGNAL OFFICER TOWNSEND, of Cape May, reports the discovery of a new fish resembling the sea trout off the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina.

A new scheme in the development of competition in the tree-selling business is the agreement by which the nurseryman is to have the fruit of any two years in payment for the trees.

C. M. SPENCER, of Windsor, Conn., the inventor of the original screw machine and the Spencer repeating shotgun, has made a device that turns out eight screws a minute, with slots and threads cut all ready for packing. One peculiarity of the machine is that it requires little or no attention.

A FRENCHMAN has invented a new ribbon loom which works automatically and needs no surveillance. If a thread or warp breaks, the shuttle is stopped instantly, and the attention of the weaver, who could by this system attend to many looms, is called to the defect.—Manchester Union.

### IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

LATVANIENS often skate a distance of one hundred and fifty miles a day.

ONE of the thirty-two deacon and princely families established by Napoleon I., fourteen are extinct.

PARIS has already in circulation a new word to describe something particularly outrageous or horrible. It is "Ravacholique."

BLACK snow fell in the cañon of Geneva, Switzerland—a phenomenon which was once thought to presage black plague and other calamities, but is now known to be due to fungus in the snow.

In a kingdom of Poland there was formerly a law according to which any person found guilty of slander was compelled to walk on all fours through the streets of the town where he lived, accompanied by the people, as a sign that he was unworthy of the name of man.

### JUST GATHERED.

The savings bank was invented by a clergyman.

On 2,500 farms in Oregon 3,150 are provided with facilities for irrigation.

It is stated by the attendants at the Zoological gardens that no ape will sleep flat on his back, as adult man often does.

CATS, including the larger member of the family, the tigers, are said to make a more careful toilet than any other class of animals except opossums.

Seventeen of the higher apes share with man the involuntary habit of blushing. Indeed, they seem to possess it to a higher degree than we do, for the blush of an ape extends over a large portion of the body than that of a human being.

### RECENT PROVERBS.

It is hard work hunting for daisies before they are in bloom.

A stout blue coat wouldn't be a cow any more, but a great civility.

It is a good thing a bird can tell himself from any other bird. I can't.

A man that never is laid, never was laid, and never expects to be laid, is more than a girl.

Barbers are such timid creatures that they have long ears, so as to easily hear when anyone comes.—Harper's Young People.

### THE GRAND OLD MAN.

The most popular of all Mr. Gladstone's publications was his pamphlet on "The Vatican Decrees." It is said to have gone through 110 editions.

Mr. Gladstone has been as prolific in publications as he has been inexhaustible in speeches. His writings fill twenty-two pages of the printed catalogue of the British Museum.

ARCHBISHOP PARLIAM says there is room only for two more monuments in Westminster Abbey, and this place is reserved for those to Gladstone and Tennyson.

LORD TENNYSON's first book was published in 1830. Mr. Gladstone is probably the next oldest British author, for his pamphlet, which Macaulay demolished, on "The State in Its Relations with the Church," was published in 1838.

Mr. Gladstone gives as the key to all his political changes the fact: "I was educated to regard liberty as an evil. I have learned to regard it as a good." This, he believes, will explain his political evolution and make intelligible phases of his public life which to the casual observer seem contradictory.

## WORSE AND MORE OF IT.

## I. R. Strome & Co.

Bigger Reductions, Greater Bargains and Lower Prices than ever.

The Leading House wants cash, many merchants boast as to the wealth they have and have the ready money and can buy so cheap and give great bargains, but we want the money, more than that, we must have the money, and in order to get it we will have to reduce the enormous stock we have on hand and to get rid of this stock we will have to sacrifice prices for one month, Fur, Mantles and Mantle Cloths regardless of cost. 20 per cent. discount of our colored and fancy Dress Goods, Robes, &c. Our Dress Good stock is well supplied with the latest and most stylish designs in the market. 20 per cent. discount on Carpets. In this line our stock is new and fresh and excellent value at regular prices and the extra discount of 20 per cent. will make them the best value in the province. 20 per cent. discount on Clothing. A big stock of Suits, Pants and Overcoats, a large lot just arrived beautiful new stock of black Pants, regular price \$6, for \$5, with 20 per cent. discount which will make a \$6 pair of pants for \$4. This is a break throughout the entire stock which will please the intending purchaser. Money saved is money made, and we claim that we have a stock for value and assortment not approached by far by any stock in the city. We have run the race successfully so far amidst all competition and we intend to lead the battle in the future in the city. For bargains, value and assortment go to

### THE LEADING HOUSE.

## I. R. STROME & CO.

COR. 9TH STREET AND ROSSER AVENUE.

P.S.—Tremendous stock of remnants to be cleared at half price.

## NO MONKEYING WITH PRICES.

We do not mark goods up in order to cut prices in tw but for the balance of this season will offer all our Fur Coats, Fur Collars and Cuffs Cloth Overcoats, Fea Jackets, Flannel Shirts, Underwear and Socks AT ACTUAL COST PRICE.

### Just Arrived.

One case new Ties and Silk Handkerchiefs for Xmas trade VERY NICE GOODS.

### J. NATION,

### HATTER AND FURRIER,

ONE DOOR EAST OF QUEENS HOTEL, BRANDON, MAN.

## Dalbridge & Frizzell,

## FAMILY BUTCHERS.

ROSSER AVENUE,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF FRESH AND CURED MEATS.

FISH, POULTRY and GAME in the SEASON.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED.

TELEPHONE 212.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partner ship heretofore existing between George H. Smith and James Stewart, both of the City of Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba, Imperial Agents, being business, under the style and firm of Smith & Stewart, has been dissolved by mutual consent, as one of the said George H. Smith and James Stewart for the purpose of Equitable and fully indemnifying and satisfying their said Partnership of Smith & Stewart, have made an assignment in trust to us, the undersigned, of all their estate and effects.

All parties having claims against the said firm of Smith & Stewart are requested to send the same to the undersigned, who will verify the same by discharging and settling the same, if they are due.

A meeting of the creditors of said firm will be held at a future date, of which all creditors, who are not present, will receive notice.

Dated this 9th day of January, A. D. 1893.  
E. S. PHILLIPS, J. A. D. 1893.  
J. J. 2

### CROTHER'S Confectionery Store

AND Lunch Room

Is the place where you can always rely on getting first-class

CONFECTIONERY,

FRUIT,

AND OYSTERS.

His Lunch Room is the Largest in the City, where you can get

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Bell Block, Rosser Ave.













Farmers Institute.

DISCUSSION OF THE GRADING OF WHEAT.

The meeting was held on Saturday, Jan. 10, 1898, at the Hotel de Ville, Montreal, and was attended by Mr. Moffat, the President of the Institute, and a large number of farmers and grain dealers.

Mr. Moffat called the meeting to order and read the following resolutions: That the Institute be organized as a permanent body, and that it be empowered to do all such things as may be necessary for the promotion of the interests of the farmers of the Province.

Mr. Moffat then called on Mr. Campbell, who read a paper on the grading of wheat. Mr. Campbell's paper was a very able and comprehensive one, and was well received by the audience.

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actual milling or feeding value. This, gentlemen, in my opinion, is as near as we can get to the truth. It is a fact that the value of wheat is not determined by its appearance, but by its quality. And the only way to determine its quality is by testing it.

There is another suggestion I would like to make before I close, and that is that I think it would be well to seek to have a public weighing station established in each of our counties, where the grain could be weighed and graded before it is shipped.

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have this grading business abolished at once. At the Melita Farmers' Institute, the whole grading question was brought up for discussion, and it was referred back to the Central Institute to see what action would be taken by them. It was thoroughly gone into, but not one spoke in its favor. A motion was carried unanimously, asking the Central Institute to deal in their power to have it abolished.

When Mr. Wilson had concluded his paper, he read a letter from the same gentleman to the Brandon Farmers' Institute, in which that gentleman made some remarks and suggestions as follows: Every harvest I am more disaffected with the system of grading. More than 500 bushels of the crop of 1891 were sold in the neighborhood of Melita, because the farmers could not get a grade for it; and the same is the case in many other parts of the Province.

Mr. H. Campbell then read the following paper: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I have been asked to read a paper on our grain standards and the grading of grain. These are matters upon which there have always been very wide differences of opinion.

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certificates should be signed by not less than two. Any grain going into Port Arthur should be graded according to the standard, and when being shipped, the bill of lading should be marked with the grade of the cargo. There is now no mixing of different grades allowed at these elevators, so that it should not be a very difficult matter to receive and ship all grades when each one was inspected before arriving. Several reasons were given why such an arrangement was desirable, one being that any person getting a certificate of grade for any car after having been examined by a competent Board of inspectors, would be satisfied by their decision without having a survey as is sometimes done now.

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The buyer can claim that the wheat is not up to the sample, and the seller can do as he likes. The only thing he can do is to sue for the amount, and in this case the burden of proving that the wheat was up to the sample would rest with the seller. As the seller and the buyer are generally resident long distances apart, the suit would cost more than the thing is worth. No difficulty of this kind can come from sales on certificate of inspection, as the certificate is taken as positive and official authority as to the quality of the wheat. The fact that western millers and dealers are trying to force western shippers to send on sample is in itself sufficient proof that buying a sample would give them the advantage over the western shippers. It is a further fact that as a general rule a farmer can sell to a better advantage when he has his certificate as to the grade of his wheat. In the latter case he can more readily get the price which the grade specified is selling at, than when he tries to sell on sample, for the reason that there is always some doubt about the sample representing a fair average of the wheat. Farmers' samples are generally taken as being picked, or at least better than the bulk of the wheat really is. As for the large export trade, it would be next to impossible to do business in any other way than by inspection. Grain business is done by telegraph and cable. A shipper in Winnipeg can make an offer to sell No. 2 hard to Liverpool, and have an answer in a few hours, as the Liverpool man knows what No. 2 hard is. If the export trade were done on sample, there would be weeks and months of delay in forwarding samples. The trade would be so blocked up that it would reach upon the farmers to their disadvantage.

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**WHEN YOU BUY**

Be sure to look through our stock. See our prices. We are not undersold in any line we carry. We offer great inducements before stock taking in

**DRY GOODS, FURS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, MENS' FURNISHINGS AND GROCERIES.**

**S. H. Bower, Agent,**

OPPOSITE QUEEN'S HOTEL.











